

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
REVISIONS To The
BURNED AREA EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND
REHABILITATION PLAN

1. Cultural Resource Site Evaluation in Spring 2005 (pages 35-37):

The BAER plan specifications begin on page 35. These specifications are focused on Yukon Flats and Kanuti refuges, the cost specifications for FWS are incorrect. These cost increases also include additional time to cover Yukon Flats fires that were not part of the original BAER assessment (Hodzana fire).

“F&WS: one archaeologist, GS-11 @\$30/hr X 80 hours = \$2400”

CHANGE TO: “F&WS: one archaeologist, contract @\$80/hr X 100 hours = \$8000”

“Helicopter contract for 3 days @ \$4000 per day = \$12,000”

Change to: “Helicopter contract for 7 days @ \$4000 per day = \$28,000”

The new US F&WS total becomes: \$36,000.00

2. Tree Hazard Mitigation on Federal Lands FY2005 (pages 45-47):

I.B. Location Suitable Sites: ADD “Kenai National Wildlife Refuge” to the list of sites with Recreational Trails.

I.C. ADD “10. Work within designated Wilderness Areas will meet minimum requirements specifications defined by the land manager.”

IV. Labor, Equipment, Materials and Other Costs:

ADD to Personnel Services section:

FWS 5 person Fire Crew GS-5/7/9/11s @\$1020/day X 20 days = \$20,400

REMOVE from Contract Costs:

FWS Type I (20-person) Hotshot Crew @\$6800/day X 3 days = \$20,400

3. Conduct Additional Resource Integrated Assessments for Emergency and Rehabilitation During Spring 2005. (pages 57 – 62)

{note: this is the Specification that includes doing the basic BAER assessment on fires other than those looked at in Sept/October. This includes funding a FWS person to be involved for the month-long process and some seasonal assistance at Galena and Fairbanks to better enable FMO participation.}

I.C. Provide and Number Detailed Design/Construction Specifications.

ADD to first bullet - Assess Indian Creek drainage for stream blockage caused by debris slides from hill slopes. *Evaluate potential impacts on anadromous fishery.*

ADD new bullet – Work within the designated Wilderness Area must comply with land manager’s specifications.

I.D. Describe Purpose of Treatment Specification – What Resource will be Protected.

Pg. 60 under **Soldotna Team**: ADD Land manager must pre-approve work plan within the Designated Wilderness Area.

II. Labor, Equipment, Materials, and Other Costs:

Personnel - Soldotna Team (pg 61):

CHANGE “one fisheries biologist, GS-12 @\$45/hour X 244 hours = \$10,980”
TO “one **FWS** fisheries biologist, GS-12 @ \$45/hour X 244 hours = \$10,980” (or
add an additional FWS fisheries biologist in addition to the BLM biologist)
ADD: “one FWS hydrologist, GS-11 @\$40/hour X 80 hours = \$3,200”

Implementation Team:

ADD: FWS, Ecologist/biologist GS-12 @ \$45/hour X 200 hours = \$9,000
FWS, GS-7 FMO assistant in Galena @ \$149/day x 40 days = \$6,000
{Note: the FMO assistant will allow for FWS involvement on the spring
assessment work associated with fires on Innoko, Koyukuk, Selawik and Yukon
Delta that include some of the remaining large fires. This cost could be spent
either by the FMO or by this assistant to remain involved.}

Travel Costs – Soldotna Team (pg62):

ADD: Ticketed Airline (FWS) = \$500 X 2 = \$1000
FWS lodging = \$159/day X 3 days X 2 = \$954
Per diem = \$88/day X 3 days X 2 = \$528
(note: These costs will allow the FWS fisheries biologist and hydrologist
to spend 3 days in Fairbanks with the full BAER team to finalize
assessment reports.)
ADD: Ticketed Airline (FWS) = \$500 X 4 = \$2000
FWS lodging = \$159/day X 25 days X 1 = \$3975
Per diem = \$88/day X 25 days X 1 = \$2200
{covers flights between Galena and Fairbanks, Bethel and McGrath, and between
Anchorage and Fairbanks}

Contract Costs – Soldotna Team (pg 62)

The FWS will take responsibility for arranging the helicopter transportation. The
\$9500 designated should be assigned to FWS.

IV. Total Cost By Jurisdiction (pg 62)

ADD FWS = \$49,337

4. Vegetation Type GIS Data Compilation: (pages 75-77)

{Note: This specification uses a modeling approach to “fill-in” data gaps in the 30 meter LANDCOVER
classifications around the state. Most of those “gaps” occur on National Wildlife Refuge Lands. Our
understanding is that BLM intends to gather the most current vegetation plot data from FWS as possible

and will use those data to develop this model. This is likely to cause a considerable work load for refuge staff to provide the best available information. This revision covers funds for 1 week of GIS/biologist time to cover that cost.}

II. Labor, Materials, and Other Costs:

ADD FWS 1 GS-11 @ 40/hour X 120 hours = \$4800

IV. Total Cost by Jurisdiction:

ADD – FWS \$4800

5. Noxious and Invasive Plants Control (pages 79 – 82):

{Note: the cost figures for FWS in this section was based on the percentage of FWS acres that burned in 2004, but was focused on the lands that were part of the BAER assessment. Of the 2.1 million acres that burned on FWS lands this summer, the BAER team only assessed 770,238 acres which was 16% of the total acres they assessed. Nearly 1/3rd of the total acres that burned in Alaska burned on Refuge lands. The potential for invasive plants to have been brought into the Refuge System through the fire suppression efforts is a serious threat to the mission of the Refuge System.

Although FWS had a much larger percentage of land that was not assessed by the BAER team, these lands are included in this revised specification. We recognize that most of our fires probably had fewer locations where people were on the ground so this revised specification is based on 1/2 of the acreage that BLM calculated for themselves. Further analysis will need to occur this winter to refine this estimate.

FWS does not have in-house personnel to complete this work in FY05 so the revised specifications are written to accommodate a contractor completing all aspects of the work except for contract development. We used the same contract estimates that BLM calculated, and contacted 2 consulting firms for estimates to contract the NEPA work. }

Please see the attached revised specification forms which mirror BLM's calculations.

6. Noxious and Invasive Plants Control 2006 & 2007 (pages 83-89)

Please see the attached revised specification forms. This specification documents the anticipated annual expenditure from Rehabilitation funds in 2006 and 2007.

7. Wildlife Resource Assessment (pages 201-203)

IV.B on page 204: CHANGE \$150,000 to \$450,000 for potential research studies on moose and caribou to match the executive summary and budget summary tables.

8. Decision Document (NEPA) to Support Emergency Stabilization Activities... (pages 207-211)

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service needs to be listed on page 207, with a signature from Rowan Gould, Regional Director, Alaska Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on page 211. The revised signature page is included as an attachment.

Note: The signatory level for the agencies differs considerably with Regional Directors for BIA, NPS, and FWS but a Field Office manager for BLM.

Pg 211, Consultations: **CHANGE** Rowan Gould, Regional Director, Alaska USFWS

TO: Gene Long, Regional Fire Management Coordinator, USFWS

KAREN MURPHY, REGIONAL FIRE ECOLOGIST, USFWS

BURNED AREA EMERGENCY STABILIZATION PLAN
REVISED FOR FWS

PART D - SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION TITLE:	NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE PLANTS MONITORING AND CONTROL	JURISDICTIONS:	BLM, BIA, NPS, FWS, STATE, PRIVATE
PART C: LINE ITEM:	V - 2 Weed Monitoring & Control	FISCAL YEAR:	2005
ESR REFERENCE#	8.3.2.1 Non-native Invasive Plant Control	SPECIFICATION TYPE:	ES

I. WORK TO BE DONE**Number and Describe Each Task:****A. General Description:**

Monitoring of existing **and potential new** noxious and invasive plant infestations will be conducted within **and adjacent to** the burn perimeter and along roads **and river corridors** used by suppression forces **or which flow through fire suppression sites** to determine if expansion is occurring into **previously** un-infested areas. Monitoring will also be conducted for new populations of noxious and non-native plant species along travel routes, dozerlines, camps, drop points and safety zones and other areas disturbed by suppression efforts, riparian areas and areas with moderate to high vegetation mortality. Vast areas of Alaska have not yet been inventoried for invasive plants and monitoring will include any areas within or adjacent to 2004 fire scars.

Based on findings from monitoring activities, control measures using Integrated Pest Management practices will be recommended in an emergency stabilization plan. Limited treatment **will may** occur prior to October, 2005.

B. Location (Suitable) Sites:

Primary surveys will be conducted along **and adjacent to** roads, **river corridors**, dozerlines, spike camps, safety zones, helispots, **landing strips**, and burned areas. Refer to the Plan maps detailing fire perimeters, areas of suppression activity and land status. As much as possible, all areas described in A. above will be monitored. Priority areas will be those where known **or suspected** infestations of invasive plants are present adjacent to fire scars and activity. Acres of BLM to monitor: approximately 80,000 acres. Acres of **FWS** to monitor: approximately **40,000** acres. (**NPS, US F&WS, State, Tribal and Private entities will add their own acreage at a later date**).

C. Design/Construction Specifications:

- Monitoring and assessment will be conducted during the 2005 field season. Protocols for monitoring will employ accepted techniques for measuring and monitoring plant populations, including those used for existing surveys of invasive plants within Alaska. For example, in 2004, invasive plant surveys were conducted within the Dalton Management Unit along the highway, **along river corridors in southeast and interior Alaska**, and along the Alaska Highway. **For highway surveys**, plots were established at 5 mile intervals along the roadside, alternating sample areas that were 10m x 6m plots, at minimum, between east and west verges. Invasive species present were recorded and percent cover was estimated on subplots within the larger plots. Plot locations were documented using GPS readings and photo points. Data were entered into the Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse (<http://agdc.usgs.gov/akepic/>). **Plots adjacent to and within fire perimeters will be revisited during 2005. River corridors were surveyed either by aircraft (for example, for visually distinctive species like white sweetclover) or directly by floating the rivers by raft, with survey results similarly entered into the Alaska EPIC database. Additional plots or transects will be established at other sites, as listed in I.A. Monitoring on these sites will be by appropriate protocols, as described above.**
- Areas for monitoring during the 2005 field season will be selected using GIS products that overlay fire perimeters, vegetation mortality ratings, **river corridors**, dozerlines, fire lines and other disturbances from suppression activity **or which may serve as dispersal corridors from fire suppression sites**. Priority areas will be those with known **or suspected** occurrences of noxious and invasive plants.
- Noxious and invasive plant occurrences will be located and documented using photo plots, GPS and GIS technology.
- Assessment will include principles of Early Detection and Rapid Response to control noxious and invasive plants that are adjacent to, and newly established in, burned areas **and the river corridors that drain such areas** to prevent spread into burned areas. (All NEPA documentation and Pesticide Use Permits (PUP's) **that are needed** will be completed **and approved before field assessments the actions to which they apply begins.**)
- Operating procedures for herbicide and adjuvant selection and application or other Integrated Pest Management methods will be to the appropriate standards of the respective land management agency.
- Pesticide application will be supervised by a certified pesticide applicator and will follow an approved PUP.

D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications:

Detection of new occurrences of noxious and invasive plant species in areas burned or disturbed by suppression activity **or which serve as dispersal corridors from such areas** and monitoring of known populations will be conducted to determine if further actions are required to control spread of these plants ~~into burned and disturbed areas~~. Control of some infestations may be required in 2005 **and several years thereafter** to prevent or reduce spread onto uninfested areas. Monitoring effectiveness of applied control practices during emergency stabilization will include treatment selections, effectiveness, timing of application and other factors.

E. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

Where emergency control has been applied, monitoring will be necessary during 2005 and during the rehabilitation phase to ensure that management objectives are being met.

II. LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST/ITEM
BLM-GS-11 Wildlife Biologist/State Weed Program Coordinator @ \$34.38/hour x 8 hours x 80 days (field time, NEPA documentation, PUP preparation and contract administration) = \$22,000 BLM-GS-11 GIS Support @ \$34.38/hour x 8 hours x 15 days = \$5,000 BLM-GS-09 Natural Resource Specialist @ \$25/hour x 8 hr/day x 20 days = \$4,000 BLM-GS-05 Technician @ \$15.42/hour x 10 hr/day x 120 days x 2 people = \$37,000 BLM Total= \$68,000 Other DOI = \$68,000 (BIA = \$45,000, FWS = \$22,000, NPS = \$1,000) State and Private = \$136,000 FWS – GS-12 Ecologist/biologist DETAIL @ \$42/hour X 8 hours X 14 days (contract development, sampling design) = \$4705 FWS – GS-12/13 Fire Ecologist/Invasive Species Coordinator @ \$50/hour x 8 hours x 30 days (Contract Administration for sampling, NEPA, PUP preparation and field verification) = \$12,000 FWS – GS-7 Biological Technician @ \$19/hour x 8 hours x 60 days x 2 = \$18,240 (Galena and Fairbanks) FWS Total = \$34,945 FWS – field work will be contracted.	
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$272,000

EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL (Item @ Cost/Hour or Cost/Day X # Hours or # Days X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): (Note: Purchase requires written justification that demonstrates cost/item benefits over lease or rental.)	COST/ITEM
BLM - 2 - 4 wheelers @ \$6000 (Not available for lease or rent in Fairbanks)= \$12,000 BLM- 4 wheeler trailer (available for rental at higher price (\$70/day) than purchase) = \$2,000 BLM Total= \$14,000 Other DOI = \$14,000 (BIA = \$9,200, FWS = \$4,600, NPS = \$200) State and Private = \$28,000 FWS – boat rental @ \$250/day x 14 days = \$3500	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE, OR RENTAL COST	\$56,000

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST/ITEM
BLM - Field supplies (2 hand held computer such as an iPAQ, for data collection and interface with ArcGIS (~\$500), and compatible GPS receiver, such as a Garmin GPS V Deluxe (~\$400 and Battery, memory slot, compatible software and interfacing cables, etc. (~\$1000) = \$4,000 BLM - Field supplies = \$2,400 BLM - Office Supplies = \$1,200 BLM - Fuel for 4 wheelers @ approx 100 gallons x \$2.00/gallon x 2 = \$400 BLM - Purchase of pesticides, adjuvants and rental of application sprayers = \$4,000 BLM Total= \$12,000 Other DOI = \$12,000 (BIA = \$7,900, FWS = \$4,000, NPS = \$100) State and Private = \$24,000 FWS – costs will be identical to BLM's (same equipment is necessary regardless of acres assessed) = \$12,000	
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$48,000

TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST/ITEM
BLM -vehicle @ \$0.365/mile x 3,562 miles x 2 vehicles = \$2,600 BLM - Perdiem while in the field, 4 people x \$30/day x 20 days = \$2,400 BLM Total= \$5,000 Other DOI = \$5,000 (BIA = \$3,300, FWS = \$1,600, NPS = \$100) State and Private = \$10,000 FWS – per diem for detail employee = 14 days X 200/day = \$2800 FWS rental vehicle @ \$100/day x 14 days = \$1400 FWS – commercial travel 1 @ \$1400 = \$1400 FWS Total = \$5600	
TOTAL TRAVEL COST	\$20,000
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST/ITEM
BLM-A-Star Helicopter (necessary for access to remote disturbed areas: availability, fuel, pilot perdiem and hourly rate @ \$4500/day x 20 days = \$90,000 BLM- Contract monitoring for invasive and non-native plant species on up to 40,000 acres = \$80,000 BLM- Contract control of invasive and non-native plants on up to 50 acres at \$340/acre = \$17,000 BLM Total= \$187,000 Other DOI = \$187,000 (BIA = \$123,000, FWS = \$62,000, NPS = \$2,000) State and Private = \$374,000 FWS – Contract monitoring and treatment for invasive and non-native plant species on up to 40,000 acres = \$80,000 FWS – Contract for programmatic NEPA and PUP preparation = \$70,000 FWS – GIS contract @ \$50/hour X 200 hours = \$10,000 FWS – Contract for A-Star Helicopter (necessary for access to remote disturbed sites: availability, fuel, pilot per diem and hourly rate @ \$4500 X 15 days = \$67,500 FWS Total = \$227,500	
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$748,000

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	UNIT	UNIT COST	# OF UNITS	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	METHOD
BLM FY- 05 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	80,050	\$286,000	ES	P,C
BIA FY- 05 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	52,850	\$189,000	ES	P,C
FWS FY- 05 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$7	40,000	\$283,545	ES	P,C
NPS FY- 05 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	800	\$3,000	ES	P,C
NPS FY- 05 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	160,000	\$572,000	ES	P,C
TOTAL	Acres	\$3	320,200	\$1,144,000	ES	P,C

FUNDING SOURCES:

F = Fire Suppression Account

EFR=Emergency Fire Rehabilitation

OP/O =Agency Operating Fund

EWP = Emergency Watershed Program

SPECIFICATION TYPE

ES = Emergency Stabilization

R = Rehabilitation

FS = Fire Suppression

METHODS FOR COMPLETION

P=Agency Personnel Services

C=Contract

EFC= Emergency Fire Contract

FC=Crew Labor Assigned to Fire

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1. Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	M,C
2. Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	P,C
3. Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies.	
4. Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P,M,T
5. No cost estimate required – cost charged to Fire Suppression Account.	

P = Personnel Services **M** = Materials/Supplies **T** = Travel **C** = Contract **F** = Suppression

III. RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-References Within BAER Plan:

SEE APPENDIX I, VEGETATION RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

IV. TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
BLM	80,050	\$286,000
BIA	52,850	\$189,000
US F&WS	40,000	\$283,545
NPS	800	\$3,000
State and Private	160,100	\$572,000
TOTAL COST	320,200	\$1,333,545

BURNED AREA EMERGENCY REHABILITATION PLAN
REVISED FOR FWS

PART D - SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION TITLE:	NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE PLANTS MONITORING AND CONTROL	JURISDICTIONS:	BLM, BIA, NPS, FWS, STATE, PRIVATE
PART C: LINE ITEM:	V - 3, Weed Monitoring & Control	FISCAL YEAR:	2006-7
ESR REFERENCE#	8.3.2.1 Non-native Invasive Plant Control	SPECIFICATION TYPE:	R

I. WORK TO BE DONE**Number and Describe Each Task:****F. General Description:**

Monitoring for the existence of noxious and invasive plant infestations will be conducted within ~~and adjacent to~~ the burn perimeter ~~and along potential dispersal corridors from such areas~~. ~~Control~~ Appropriate prevention, management or control actions will be implemented whenever noxious and invasive plant species are found. A cooperative weed management effort will be undertaken by the various land management agencies using integrated pest management strategies.

G. Location (Suitable) Sites:

Surveys will begin along roads, ~~river corridors~~, dozerlines, spike camps, safety zones, ~~landing strips~~, helispots and burned areas and work out through the burn areas ~~and suspected dispersal corridors from such areas~~. Refer to the Plan maps detailing fire perimeters, ~~river corridors [if they're on the maps?]~~, areas of suppression activity and land status. As much as possible, all areas within ~~and adjacent to~~ fire perimeters ~~and along dispersal corridors~~ will be monitored. Priority areas will be those where known ~~or suspected~~ infestations of invasive plants are present adjacent to fire scars and activity. Acres of FWS to monitor: approximately 40,000 acres. FWS acres of control will be determined based upon 2005 survey results and the aggressiveness of the identified invasive species. As is often the case with invasive plants, acres of control may substantially decrease only after several years of aggressive management. ~~approximately 50 per year. (NPS, US F&WS, State, Tribal and Private entities will add their own acreage at a later date).~~

H. Design/Construction Specifications:

- Monitoring and assessment will be conducted during the 2005 field season, ~~with repeat sampling and follow-up treatment (as needed) in 2006 and 2007~~. Protocols for monitoring will employ accepted techniques for measuring and monitoring plant populations, including those used for existing surveys of invasive plants within Alaska. For example, in 2004, invasive plant surveys were conducted within the Dalton Management Unit along the highway, ~~along river corridors in southeast and interior Alaska~~, and along the Alaska Highway. ~~For highway surveys, plots were established at 5 mile intervals along the roadside, alternating sample areas that were 10m x 6m plots, at minimum, between east and west verges. Invasive species present were recorded and percent cover was estimated on subplots within the larger plots. Plot locations were documented using GPS readings and photo points. Data were entered into the Alaska Exotic Plants Information Clearinghouse (<http://agdc.usgs.gov/akepic/>). Plots adjacent to and within fire perimeters will be revisited during 2005.~~ River corridors were surveyed either by aircraft (for example, for visually distinctive species like white sweetclover) or directly by floating the rivers by raft, with survey results similarly entered into the Alaska EPIC database. Additional plots or transects will be established at other sites, as listed in I.A. Monitoring on these sites will be by appropriate protocols, ~~as described above~~.
- Areas identified for monitoring during the 2005 field season will be revisited in 2006/7. Areas for monitoring during the 2005 field season ~~were will be~~ selected using GIS products that overlay fire perimeters, vegetation mortality ratings, ~~river corridors~~, dozerlines, fire lines and other disturbances from suppression activity ~~or which may serve as dispersal corridors from fire suppression sites~~. Priority areas will be those with known occurrences of noxious and invasive plants.
- Noxious and invasive plant occurrences will be located and documented using photo plots, GPS and GIS technology.
- Monitoring and control will include principles of Early Detection and Rapid Response to control noxious and invasive plants that are adjacent to, and newly established in, burned areas ~~and the river corridors that drain such areas~~ to prevent spread into burned areas. (All NEPA documentation and Pesticide Use Permits (PUP's) ~~that are needed~~ will be completed and approved before ~~field assessments~~ the actions to which they apply begins.)
- Operating procedures for herbicide and adjuvant selection and application or other Integrated Pest Management methods will be to the appropriate standards of the respective land management agency.
- Pesticide application will be supervised by a certified pesticide applicator and will follow an approved PUP.

I. Purpose of Treatment Specifications:

Detection of new occurrences of noxious and invasive plant species in areas burned or disturbed by suppression activity ~~or which serve as dispersal corridors from such areas~~ and monitoring of known populations will be conducted to determine if further actions are required to control spread of these plants ~~into burned and disturbed areas~~. Control of some infestations

may be required in 2006/7 and several years thereafter to prevent or reduce spread onto uninfested areas. Monitoring effectiveness of applied control practices during emergency stabilization will include treatment selections, effectiveness, timing of application and other factors.

J. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

Where emergency control has been applied, monitoring will be necessary during subsequent years to ensure that management objectives are being met.

II. LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST/ITEM
BLM-GS-11 Wildlife Biologist/State Weed Program Coordinator @ \$34.38/hour x 8 hours x 80 days (field time, NEPA documentation, PUP preparation and contract administration) = \$22,000 BLM-GS-11 GIS Support @ \$34.38/hour x 8 hours x 15 days = \$5,000 BLM-GS-09 Natural Resource Specialist @ \$25/hour x 8 hr/day x 20 days = \$4,000 BLM-GS-05 Technician @ \$15.42/hour x 10 hr/day x 120 days x 2 people = \$37,000 BLM Total= \$68,000 Other DOI = \$68,000 (BIA = \$45,000, FWS = \$22,000, NPS = \$1,000) State and Private = \$136,000 FWS – GS-12/13 Fire Ecologist/Invasive Species Coordinator @ \$50/hour x 8 hours x 30 days (Contract Administration for sampling, PUP preparation and field verification) = \$12,000 FWS – GS-7 Biological Technician @ \$19/hour x 8 hours x 60 days x 2 = \$18,240 (Galena and Fairbanks) FWS Total = \$30,240 FWS – field work will be contracted.	
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$272,000

EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL (Item @ Cost/Hour or Cost/Day X # Hours or # Days X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): (Note: Purchase requires written justification that demonstrates cost/item benefits over lease or rental.)	COST/ITEM
BLM - 2 - 4 wheelers @ \$6000 (Not available for lease or rent in Fairbanks)= \$12,000 BLM- 4 wheeler trailer (available for rental at higher price (\$70/day) than purchase) = \$2,000 BLM Total= \$14,000 Other DOI = \$14,000 (BIA = \$9,200, FWS = \$4,600, NPS = \$200) State and Private = \$28,000 FWS – boat rental @ \$250/day x 14 days = \$3500	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE, OR RENTAL COST	\$56,000

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST/ITEM
BLM - Field supplies (2 hand held computer such as an iPAQ, for data collection and interface with ArcGIS (~\$500), and compatible GPS receiver, such as a Garmin GPS V Deluxe (~\$400 and Battery, memory slot, compatible software and interfacing cables, etc. (~\$1000) = \$4,000 BLM - Field supplies = \$2,400 BLM - Office Supplies = \$1,200 BLM - Fuel for 4 wheelers @ approx 100 gallons x \$2.00/gallon x 2 = \$400 BLM - Purchase of pesticides, adjuvants and rental of application sprayers = \$4,000 BLM Total= \$12,000 Other DOI = \$12,000 (BIA = \$7,900, FWS = \$4,000, NPS = \$100) State and Private = \$24,000 FWS – costs will be identical to BLM's (same equipment is necessary regardless of acres assessed) = \$12,000	
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$48,000

TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST/ITEM
BLM -vehicle @ \$0.365/mile x 3,562 miles x 2 vehicles = \$2,600 BLM - Perdiem while in the field, 4 people x \$30/day x 20 days = \$2,400 BLM Total= \$5,000 Other DOI = \$5,000 (BIA = \$3,300, FWS = \$1,600, NPS = \$100) State and Private = \$10,000	
TOTAL TRAVEL COST	\$20,000
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST/ITEM
BLM-A-Star Helicopter (necessary for access to remote disturbed areas: availability, fuel, pilot perdiem and hourly rate @ \$4500/day x 20 days = \$90,000 BLM- Contract monitoring for invasive and non-native plant species on up to 40,000 acres = \$80,000 BLM- Contract control of invasive and non-native plants on up to 50 acres at \$340/acre = \$17,000 BLM Total= \$187,000 Other DOI = \$187,000 (BIA = \$123,000, FWS = \$62,000, NPS = \$2,000) State and Private = \$374,000 FWS – Contract monitoring for invasive and non-native plant species on up to 40,000 acres = \$80,000 FWS – GIS contract @ \$50/hour X 200 hours = \$10,000 FWS – Contract for A-Star Helicopter (necessary for access to remote disturbed sites: availability, fuel, pilot per diem and hourly rate) @ \$4500 X 15 days = \$67,500 FWS Total = \$157,500	
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$748,000

SPECIFICATION ANNUAL COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	UNIT	UNIT COST	# OF UNITS	COST	FUNDING SOURCE	METHOD
BLM FY- 06/7 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	80,050	\$286,000	R	P,C
BIA FY- 06/7 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	52,850	\$189,000	R	P,C
FWS FY- 06/7 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$5	40,000	\$203,240	R	P,C
NPS FY- 06/7 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	800	\$3,000	R	P,C
S&P FY- 06/7 MONITORING, ASSESSMENT & CONTROL	Acres	\$3	160,000	\$572,000	R	P,C
TOTAL	Acres	\$3	320,200	\$1,144,000	R	P,C

FUNDING SOURCES:

F = Fire Suppression Account
 EFR=Emergency Fire Rehabilitation
 OP/O =Agency Operating Fund
 EWP = Emergency Watershed Program

SPECIFICATION TYPE

ES = Emergency Stabilization
 R = Rehabilitation
 FS = Fire Suppression

METHODS FOR COMPLETION

P=Agency Personnel Services
 C=Contract
 EFC= Emergency Fire Contract
 FC=Crew Labor Assigned to Fire

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1. Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	M
2. Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	P,C
3. Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies.	
4. Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P,M,T
5. No cost estimate required – cost charged to Fire Suppression Account.	

P = Personnel Services **M** = Materials/Supplies **T** = Travel **C** = Contract **F** = Suppression

III. RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-References Within BAER Plan:

SEE APPENDIX I, VEGETATION RESOURCE ASSESSMENT.

ADDENDUM 1

IV. TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
BLM	80,050	\$286,000
BIA	52,850	\$189,000
US F&WS	40,000	\$203,240
NPS	800	\$3,000
State and Private	160,100	\$572,000
TOTAL COST	320,200	\$1,144,000

**Decision Document to Support Emergency Stabilization Activities
for the
2004 ALASKA FIRES
BURNED AREA EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PLAN**

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Fish & Wildlife Service
National Park Service
State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
State of Alaska Department of Transportation
Tanana Chiefs Conference
Doyon LTD.**

Purpose and Need for the Action

This plan identifies specific emergency stabilization treatments designed to mitigate the potential for loss of life, property, and damages to resources that may result from post-fire conditions on the 2004 Alaska fires. The aftermath of the 2004 fires that burned in the Alaska interior may result in: increased run-off and potential mud and debris flows that could impact the transportation infrastructure; result in the spread of noxious weeds; and leave hazard trees along important transportation routes. While this plan includes proposed long-term rehabilitation treatments this compliance documentation is limited to the emergency stabilization actions. Compliance for long-term rehabilitation activities will be completed separately by the individual agency.

Plan Conformance

All treatments proposed in the 2004 Alaska Fires Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan that are prescribed, funded, or implemented by Federal agencies on Federal, State, or private lands are subject to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508). This Appendix documents the Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Teams consideration of Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service NEPA compliance requirements for emergency stabilization and monitoring actions for treatments prescribed on Federal lands within the State of Alaska. Compliance requirements for treatments proposed for lands managed by the State of Alaska are not covered by this compliance documentation and will be completed separately by the State of Alaska.

The BAER Team, Environmental Protection Specialist has reviewed the 2004 Alaska Fires Emergency Stabilization & Rehabilitation Plan for consistency with existing approved land management plans. After consultation with agency compliance staff it has been determined that all emergency stabilization treatments proposed are consistent with existing plans. Plans and associated NEPA Compliance documents reviewed included the following:

ADDENDUM 1

Alaska Wildland Fire Coordinating Group, Alaska Interagency Wild land Fire Management Plan (1998)

Bureau of Land Management, Utility Corridor Resource Management Plan (1991)

Bureau of Land Management, White Mountains National Recreation Area Resource Management Plan (1986)

Bureau of Land Management, Fortymile Management Framework Plan (1980)

Bureau of Land Management, Central Yukon Resource Management Plan (1991)

Bureau of Land Management, Steese National Conservation Area Resource Management Plan (1986)

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Weed Management Plan (1996)

National Park Service, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve Coal Creek Management Plan (2003) (Draft)

National Park Service, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve Resource Management Plan (1994)

National Park Service, Fire Management Plan for Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve Alaska (2000)

Cooperative Extension Service, Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska (2001)

Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act

This plan has been developed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Burned Area Emergency Response Team, comprised of representatives from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), National Park Service (NPS), State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry, State of Alaska Department of Transportation, Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) and Doyon LTD. The Team consulted with numerous other agencies, native organizations, and individuals with subject matter expertise applicable to the proposed treatments (see consultation section below).

The proposed actions in this plan are emergency actions not having significant environmental impacts in accordance with 516 DM 5.8 based on the following considerations:

- 1. Executive Order 11593. Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).** The BAER Team archeologists have initiated necessary consultation with the State of Alaska Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) regarding emergency stabilization treatments proposed in the 2004 Alaska Fires Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan. Should the plan be modified to improve treatment effectiveness or adapt to changing conditions individual agencies will be responsible for continued SHPO consultations.
- 2. Executive Order 11988. Floodplain Management.** No erosion protection structures are proposed for communities or transportation infrastructure near the 2004 Alaska Fires. Under the emergency stabilization plan barriers on the floodplain above transportation structures to divert potentially damaging flood events may be utilized. The impacts of these treatments would be imperceptible and temporary in nature and will be removed subsequent to the winter storm season. There would be no long-term effect from these treatments.

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3. **Executive Order 12372. Intergovernmental Review.** Coordination and consultation is ongoing with affected Native groups, Federal, and local agencies. A copy of the plan will be disseminated to all affected agencies (see agency consultation list on page 211).
4. **Executive Order 12892. Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations.** All Federal actions must address and identify, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or low-income populations, and Indian Tribes in the United States. The actions proposed in this plan have been designated to protect properties in each community affected by the 2004 Alaska Fires and has been developed in consultation with local, community, and village government agencies. It has been determined that the actions proposed in this plan will result in no adverse human health or environmental effects for minority or low-income populations and native groups.
5. **Endangered Species Act.** The BAER Team Wildlife Biologist, on behalf of the local agencies, has initiated consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, regarding actions proposed in this plan and their potential affect on federally listed species and has determined that there is no affect. Individual agencies are responsible for continued consultation should planned actions be modified.
6. **Secretarial Order 3127. Contaminants and Hazardous Waste.** Contaminated sites associated with mining are known to occur within the 2004 Alaska Fires on both private and federal lands. Each site has been evaluated for potential increased run-on and run-off and it has been determined that no treatments are necessary (see Soils and Watershed Assessment).
7. **Clean Water Act.** Any alteration to streams or waters of the United States requires compliance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. No treatments are proposed within stream channels of waters of the United States as defined by the Clean Water Act, therefore no consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is required under Section 404 of the Act.
8. **Clean Air Act.** Federal Ambient Air Quality Primary and Secondary Standards are provided by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7470, et seq., as amended). Treatments prescribed in the 2004 Alaska Fires will have short-term negligible impacts to air quality that would not differ from routine land use and management practices for the area. Long-term, treatments proposed in the plan would be expected to have a beneficial impact to air quality through stabilization of ash and soil within the 2004 Alaska Fires.

Cumulative Impact Analysis: Cumulative effects are the environmental impacts resulting from incremental impacts of a proposed action, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, both Federal and nonfederal. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. The emergency stabilization treatments for the 2004 Alaska Fires burned areas, as proposed in this plan do not result in an intensity of impact (i.e. major ground disturbance, etc.) that would cumulatively constitute a significant impact on the quality of the environment. The treatments are consistent with the management and recovery plans and associated environmental compliance documents of the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and categorical exclusions listed below.

No direct or indirect unavoidable adverse impacts to the biological or physical environment would result from the implementation of the 2004 Alaska Fires Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan. The implementation of emergency noxious weed control proposed in the plan would not result in any adverse effect on natural and cultural resources of the burned areas. Conversely, implementation of the plan would be expected to result in a cumulatively beneficial effect by reducing the potential for noxious weed invasion and ensuring the recovery of native vegetation with the burned area.

Applicable and Relevant Categorical Exclusions

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Applicable Department of the Interior Categorical Exclusions

Part 516 DM 2, App. Activities (such as reseeding or planting, fence construction, culvert repair, installation of erosion control devices, and repair of roads and trails) necessary for the rehabilitation of habitat, watersheds, historical, archeological, and cultural sites and infrastructure impacted by wildfire and/or wildfire suppression. Such activities: Shall be conducted consistent with agency and Departmental procedures and land and resource management plans; and Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure. (Note noxious weed treatments in this plan are covered by existing environmental assessments and Findings of No Significant Impact).

Part 516 DM 2, Appendix 1.13 Post-fire rehabilitation activities not to exceed 4,200 acres (such as tree planting, fence replacement, habitat restoration, heritage site restoration, repair of roads and trails, and repair of damage to minor facilities such as campgrounds) to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management approved condition from wildland fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire. Such activities: Shall be conducted consistent with agency and Departmental procedures and applicable land and resource management plans; Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure; and Shall be completed within three years following a wildland fire. (Refer to the Environmental Statement Memoranda Series for additional, required guidance.)

Applicable Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Park Service Categorical Exclusions:

516 DM 6 App. 5.4C(2) Sale and removal of individual trees or small groups of trees which are dead, diseased, injured, or which constitute a safety hazard and where access for the removal requires no more than maintenance to existing roads.

516 DM 6 App. 5.4C(3) Seeding or reforestation of timber sales or burn areas where no chaining is done, no pesticides are used and there is no conversion of timber type or conversion of non-forest to forest land.

516 DM 6 App. 5.4 G(2) Installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, waterbars, gates, or cattleguard on/or adjacent to existing roads.

516 DM 6 App.5.4.G(3) Temporary closure of roads.

516 DM 6 App.5.4.H(8) Installation of minor devices to protect human life.

516 DM 12.5 C (3) Routine maintenance and repairs to non-historic structures, facilities, utilities, grounds and trails.

(4) Routine maintenance and repairs to cultural resource sites, structures, utilities and grounds under an approved Historic Structures Preservation Guide or Cyclic Maintenance Guide; or if the action would not adversely affect the cultural resource.

(5) Installation of signs, displays, kiosks, etc.

(6) Installation of navigation aids.

ADDENDUM 1

(8) Replacement in kind of minor structures and facilities with little or no change in location, capacity or appearance.

(12) Minor trail relocation, development of compatible trail networks on logging roads or other established routes, and trail maintenance and repair.

Decision and Rationale on Action

I have decided to implement actions proposed in the 2004 Alaska Fires Burn Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan. In addition, I have reviewed the plan conformance statement and have determined that the proposed action is in conformance with the approved land use plan and that no further environmental analysis is required.

Implementation Date

This project will be implemented on or after October of 2004 pending National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service funding approval.

Bob Schneider, Manager Northern Field Office, Bureau of Land Management	Date
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Niles C. Cesar, Alaska Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Director	Date
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Rowan Gould, Alaska Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Date
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Marcia Blaszak, Alaska Regional Director, National Park Service	Date
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Consultations:

Richard Hadley, CA/NV USFWS

Gene Long – Alaska Regional Fire Management Coordinator, USFWS

Karen Murphy – Alaska Regional Fire Ecologist, USFWS

Steve Ulvi - Wilderness and Compliance Specialist Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve and Gates of the Arctic National Park

Jennifer Allen – NPS Alaska Regional Fire Ecologist

Marsha Henderson – NPS Fire Management Officer – Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve